D. H. PINNEY, Attorney at Law. Office in Bush's Particular attention given to the procuring of Pen-tous, linck Pay. Bounty Money and all war claims.

DR. E. HARWOOD, will hereafter give his undi-vided attention to the practice of his profession-overion on Jeffersoni st., over Cagwin's Crockery over. Residence opposite the Baptist Church.

B. THOMAS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon of offers his professional services to the citizens of soliet and vicinity. Office No. 77 Jefferson st., over R. Hinckman's Beug Store, opposite the Court House, Besidence on Jefferson st. corner of Eastren Jeone. 14f)

W. STEVENS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Goneral Land and Collecting agent. Office in Harley's new Block,

RANDALL & FULLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW BITE McROBERTS & GOODSPRED, Attorney and Coun-

PARKS & GOODHUE, Attorneys, Counselors Joliet, Will County, Illinois. Office, North side of the pubc square, Jefferson St. N. D. GOGDHUM W. D. A. PARES.

CILISHA C. FELLOWS, Attorney and Counselorat L'a Law and Solicitor and Counselor in Chaucery, will viguilarly attend the Courts in the counties of Will, Du. Page, Kendull, McHenry, Grandyand Iroquots. Office wer E. M. Bray's Drugg Store, Jefferson et., John, Ill. AMES FLETCHER, Attorney at Law. Middlepor

. WASHINGTON, Attorney and Counselor atlaw . oil attend faithfully to all business entrusted to scare, it. this and the neighboring counties.

Middleport, Iroques county, Illinois,

iroquois county, Illinois.

H. SNAPP, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Joliet Will County, Illinois. JACOB A. WHITEMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Sulloitor in Chancery Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois.

H.REECE, German Ectectic Doctor and Oculist
office on Bluffst., West side, where he may be
ound at all times ready and willing to wait upon the
sick and afflicted. He would just say to those that are
afflicted with Discusses of the Eye, that he devotes the
oremon of each day to that branch of his profession.

DR. A. B. MEAD, has removed his Office over E. M. Bray's Drugg Store, on Jefferson st., where persons sisposed to employ him can always flud him when not

DR. A. L. McARTHER, Physician add Surgeon offers, his professional services to the citizens of Joliet and ricinity. Office in the Omnibus Block, directly over Mr. Woodruff's Drug store. Residence Ottawa st

J. HEATH, Police Magistrate, and Justice J. HEATH, Police Magistrate, and Justice of the Peace, Odice on corner of Jefferson & Chi-ago Streets, Joile, Iti.
Will attend promptly to all business intrasted to his are. Callecting paying taxes, conveyancing, and all her business pertaining to his office.

E. FRNTON BURSON, Minooka, Grundy Co.), J. CORBIN, M. D., Platinfield, Will County

E. I. DUBOIS. Forwading & Commission Merchant, glish. And I'll buy a present in town for WILMINGTON, LLL. glish.

[IBERAL advance made to Farmers, who prefer to you.' ship their grain to their friends in Chicago,

A. COMSTOCK, (YIVIL ENGINEER AND DEPUTY COUNTY SUR UNYOR. Maps and Plais drawn to order. Office in the Court House. decit-n27

MRS. AARRIET KILLMER, Female Physician, of fors her professional services to her own sex, in Obstetrics, and the desenses invident to women and chil dren. She will also attend professional calls generally maidence in East Joliet DENTISTRY.

DES. ALLEN & SALTER, perms cated in Joliet, is prepared to perform It operations in the profession, in the latest and most approved style. Arti-

J. MORRISE. MAR FOR THE UNITED STATES AND AMER 1 ... an Express Companies, will forward Freight and an agrics to all points of the country. Notes, Destited, and proceeds returned possibly

W. G. THOMPSON.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER W contracts for, or superintend the erection of Churches, School Houses, Puolic Buildings and Dwellhop and Office on Chicago Street, near C A. & St.

Jeliet Marble Works. MARLES E. MUNGER, Magniactureranddenier MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES. FUR-NITURE, &C., &C. ear the Rock Island Depot, Joliet, Ellinois. Order om abroadrespectfully solicited DENTISTRY.

Dr. F. B. CHOCHRANE W OULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Joliet and vicinity, that after an absence of some years, has returned to Joliet for the purpose of making it his future home, and adopte this method to inform his friends and the public, that he has take the rooms formerly-occupied by Carpenter & Pierce,

OVER BROWN'S DRUG STORE. where he will be pleased to see all who may need riar CLASS BENTAL OPPERATIONS.

Those who may employ him may be sentred that all opperations will be performed in a next, trusty and faithfull manner. Nov. 26, 1861.

JOLIET CITY BANK. F. L. CAGWIN, BANKER, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

Office Opposite the Post Office. D ECEIVES Deposites, I uys Told and Silver, and uncurrent Money, Buys and Sells Domestic and

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and sells PASSAGE TICKETS from Europe and Continent by Steamer and the famous

BLACK STAR LINE, Canadas and Europe.

**Regotiates loans on Real Estate, an for the sale

and purchase of the same. Joliet, March 24, 1863. SHOW RESPECT TO THE DEAD. CITY MARBLE FACTORY. ENNON & REES, Manufacturers in

grery variety of darbie Monuments, Head Stones, &c. Jefferson Street, north of County Jail, JOLIET, ILLINOIS. All work warranted to be very entire satisfaction, and brices to suit the times. Orders sent by mail will selve prompt attention.

PAINTING AND PAPERING. The citizens of Joliet and vicinity are respectively informed, that we the subscribers continue the fainting business in all its branches.

SHOP ON JOLIET ST. (epposite the Joliet House.)

DORK & SCHOTT.

Joliet, Sept . 20, 1859 JOLIET BOOKBINDERY. THE undersigned will bind all kinds af Books, in

any desired style.

Jobs will be neatly executed and warranted. rices moderate.

WM. STAEHLE, Bookbinder.

Bluff Street, (one door north of the Gas Works,)

Joliet, Illinois

20 BBLS MICHIGAN FLOUR (Suchanan Mills)
White Wheat, at less than the Market price.
At 45 BLUFF ST \$5,00 Reward. S5,00 Revard.

TRAYED from the spotselber's farm in March last,
I a large red and white spotted cow, with a white
face, large borns, and is seven years old.

Also, a large grey brindle cow, strayed in May last.
The above reward will be paid for either by the subscriber,
Jeliet, July 21,

B. U. SHARPE.

Jeliet, July 21,

10-17

BRAN and SHORTS by the 2100 or ton, at Mil

J.OLIET SIGNA

BY C. & C. ZARLEY

JOLIET, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

VOL. 22 NO. 17.

CAMPAIGN SONG

BY W. H. Nigger Doodle's come to town, Nigger Doodle Dandy. Nigger Doodle's all the rage, There's no one else so handy. Nizger Doedle is the boy To do the nation's fighting: So white folks all pray stand sside; You cannot have a sight in.

Nigger Doodle's come to town, The abolition hero. White citizens must homage pay Or else be classed with Nero: Nigger Doodle is the boy, The country's great salvation No other theme, "old Abe has said,"

Shall e'er unite your nation Nigger Doodle's now in town, Loud Hallelujaha greet him, A false Religion's idol, pet, It's member's faily fete him : Nigger Doodle is Abe's choice, You must not think to fool him Great taxes you must daily pay,

To feed and clothe and school him Nig ger Doodie rules the war, He likes the situation, But Yankee Doulle's on his way To role this Yankee Nation. Then peace and joy will fill the land.

An I soon will come an end Of discord, war and strife and Death; Muc is the soldier's friend. Nisser Boults than will flee With Abolition Preachers. For Yank and Mac will clear the track Of all such hastbanish teachers.

Peace and Union then will be The Christian's watchword, And all will sing "The Lord be praised," The Union is restored. Lockport, Sept, 22d, 1864.

WOMAN. For roughest path, in darkest glooms, There is a star with bright, clear ray; There is a flower that ever blooms, And, like a rose tree 'mid the tombe With beauty glads our way.

"Tis Woman sheds so fair a light Upon this weary pilgrimage; She is the flower whose beauty bright Fills youth with visions of delight. And gladdens sinking age.

In vain each thing may smile around, No joy can be where she is not; But where her angel form is found, The wilderness is magic ground, The desert a most holy spot.

THETRAGEDY

GEEL'S PRAIRIE. BY MRs. L. 8 GOODWIN.

Step over to my cabin, some evening. will you. Elzabeth, and see it's all right with the children, poor things. The girl Henrika can oot understand a word of En- doom which awaited her.

ones while you're away. You needn't have | bloodthirsty foe. asked me, brother : I should not have forgotten the dears," Of course, of course,' said Frederick

William, you won't forget the new trons for the reaping-machine; we will want to put that in order against the season.' 'I won't forget, and I'll be back as early as I can to-morrow.' William Geel was looking out from his

rother's door as he responded,-or rather had turned away to conceal the tear that always started to his eye at the memory of his lost wife. 'Well, good-bye,' be added, turning again and serveying with lingering gaze the cheerful family group, the parents and

bereaved household. "Good-bye, brother-and good luck." 'Good age, uncle,' lisped the children. S. he left them and went his way to town, and little did either party dream of the awful tragedy which was to desolute these twin humesteads before his return. The brothers, Frederick and William Geel, were Germans. They had lived in | his head. The cries of the child were pre- the cry of a weary soul-Give us. O Lord, New York a number of years after coming | viously bushed forever. to this country; had there married two amiable countrywomen of theirs, then re-

sive prarie farm. Their land joined, the another, its five defenceless inmates. dwellings they erected for themselves were situated no more than forty rods distant om one another. Here they lived prosperously for six

ittle ones was suddenly taken from her happy home and laid beneath a narrow that it might yet be saved. Each moment mound, with the tall prarie grass and brilliant wild flowers waving above her. It cries attract the notice of the Indians who, was a severer affliction than William bad otherwise, she hoped, would leave its hidever looked forward to; and, but for hie ing place undis tovered. brother and halpless babes be would have which had animated him in the New the mercy that takes our beloved once from

grant there be not another of such unmitigated horror se that furnished by the massacres on our Western border.

The brothers Geel beard the tossin of war that resounded through the land. But because there were as yet multitudes of men younger and not less vigorous, men who had fewer immediately dependent on them, and who, perhaps, lacked employ- fitful blazing of her brother's dwelling, ment at home, ready and eager to fill the Elizabeth crept over the space which separanks and fight for the Union, they waited, not indifferently, however, for coming

A good hearted th ugh ignorant Norwegian girl, Henrika Drieber, was installed as nouse-keeper at William Geel's-a poor substitute for what was needed, but the best that could be had, and much better than none at all. She petted the children in her rough way, and they grew to like her without exactly knowing what it was that yet sundered them in feeling so widey, making Henrika seem to them not unlike a being belonging to some other spe- out of danger, and with her child comfortcies; the girl could neither speak nor una ably provided for in town, be volunteered

but her own.

Sometimes the children would all ery together because they could not make Henrika know what they wanted, or because she gould not tell them stories as their dear mother used to do; but then, she would frolis with them out of doors, carrying the youngest long races on her back, or a feeling approaching unanimity, that gathering them around her at the fireside, sing in her strangs, but not unmusical voice, songs of her native land, while they listened and for got their loneliness. They clung to their father all the more closely

that day of their father's absence, the wife error, it is a crime." of Frederick Geel, with her infant in her arms, went over to the motherless children. The three oldest were scated with Henrika The three oldest were seased with received propositions around the table, each with a porringer of hot corn bread and milk; but they dropped their spoons and abrang from their spoons and the entrance of the welcome visitor; and at the entrance of the welcome visitor; and the haby of two years. Dushing the lincoln dared not received propositions for union and peace, because he knew that they dropped for union and peace, because he knew that they dropped for union and peace, because he knew that they dropped the form.

The following is good grammar:—That we because he knew that they dropped that they cannot outlive the war, and that that that they dropped the form of all they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive.

The best men are semestimes short. We because he knew the dropped they cannot outlive the war, and that they dropped they cannot outlive.

The best men are semestimes short they dropped they cannot outlive.

The best men are semestimes above they cannot outlive.

The best men are semestimes short they dropped they cannot outli around the table, each with a porringer of Lincoln dared not received propositions CASWELUS. | even the baby of two years, pushing the are incomparible.

spoon away from his lips, slid down from Henrika's lap and toddled forward, mingling its little chatter with that of the older

been spoken to since their father's goodmorning, save in the outlandish jargon of Heorika, that more than an bour passed before Elizabeth had seen them all in their little beds and heard their simple prayers and kissed them each good-night. Then she must hasten to ber own little broad, whom she had left at their supper, with their father to care for them till her re-

Her haby was sleeping as she took him again carefully in her arms and opened the door. The darkness of night set in, but she could follow the path almost by instinct. As she stepped out through the little porch and cast her eyes over the quiet prairie, all around a weird light was playing. A little stariled, though thinking coly that a meteor was passing thro' the beavens, a phenomenon they had more than once witnessed during their abode under the expansive firmament which canopies the Western prairie, her first impulse was to reopen the door and call Henrika; still and silent, and the tide of life that but a second's thought restrained her from doing what might frighten the girl and

perhaps the children, also. The cottage had no window on the side towards her home, or she might sooner have made the terrible discovery reserved for that moment when passing quickly around a corner of the wall. she brought that bome full into view. The walls which sheltered her children were kindling into one mass of flame.

One instant she gazed appalled at the sight, then ran swiftly along the footpath, never heeding her steps, but keeping her eyes fixed on the fire that streamed higher and threw its illumination over 'a broader circle every moment. She expected to see her bushand and children appear, for at least, she said to herself, he would be able to save them. It seemed to her she could discern dark forms, unlike those she yearn- string the most callous into feeling ed after, darting shadow like around the devoted little dwelling.

Midway between the two homes the stillness was broken by the firing of a musket, succeeded by such fearful yells as alv most freze the blood in ber veins, and mingling with these the terrified cries of the beloiess little opes. Then she knew that the dusky figures appearing and dia mother might have bethought her of her own safety; but if she faltered, it was not for herself. The babe on her bosom must be preserved, if possible, from the fate which threatened the household. She paused in her breathless course, pressed aside a few paces, and laid the infant softly in a thicket of grass-another Moses

Not for the present, William-and I beg | hold. The wife and mother had come but you'll bring me none-but for the love I to witness he crowning struggle, and to field, rising like the protest of outraged bore their mother, I'll look after her little offer another victim to the ruthless and humanity to heaven!

Within the door of the burning cabin stood Frederick Geel, grasping his clubbed the dire terrors of these scenes. Fire was rifle, while his left arm bung powerless, Geel, the husband of Elizabeth. 'And, nearly severed at the shoulder by a blow trum one of the Indian tomahawka Three of his children lay dead at his feet, while tently set the dry leaves on fire, and the the fourth, a little girl of three years, ber flames went roaring and leaping over clothes all in flames, clung shricking to her father's knce, he struggling in vain to force a passage for himself and her out of the door which was guarded by the yelling Comons, brandishing their knives and pointing their guns at his breast, too much delighted at his agony not to prolong it to the latest moment.

'Frederick ! oh, my husband ! my children! God of mercy!' their five darlings. He might have been As with that heartbreaking cry she dashed forward as though to join her hus- Wilderness a dread distinction. The imcontrasting the scene with that in his own band in his bapusm of fire, a blow from one of the savages laid her prostrate in their midst; the next moment her long light bair, dappied with her blood, floated above the savage head from the point of his scalping knife. As Frederick reeled and fell, sheeted in fiame, one of the foes the supplications which rives from these discharged the contents of his rifle through | blood-stained fields and which sounds like

Their work of slaughter here being ended, the Indians bastened to the neighbormoving to the Great West with the means ing dwelling, which they likewise burned of buying and stocking each a fine exten- to the ground, having despatched, one after Elizabeth and her infant child were the mer, through all that dreadful ordeal, nevturned to the living child with the hope

Two mortal hours did she lie in her anlonged to turn back to the Fatherland, for- guish of body and mind, not daring to getting forever the hopes and happaness move from the spot lest their foes should return, and missing her, search her out World Ab! how difficult to understand and murder both herself and her remeining child. The brands of the burning building fell all around her; the tongues Of all the bloody chapters which are to of flame almost scathed her cheek and chronicle this dreadful rebellion, Heaven lapped up the fluttering breath of her lips; til at length only a heap of smouldering ruins, entombing the charred remains of those she could have died to save, lay be-

When no longer a sound, save those fearful ones which imagination ever repeated in her ears, disturbed the stillness of the night, guided partially by the last fitful blazing of her brother's dwelling, rated her from her infant, and found him in safety where she had laid him. There the suffering mother nursed the little unconscious one; and there, when another sun had wearily rolled over their heads and was declining in the west, they were found by William, who had returned to behold, with emotions no words can des cribe, the complete annihilation of all he

had so fondly loved and cherished. Mrs. Geel recovered from the barbarities inflicted upon her on that dreadful night. As soon as William saw his sister-in-law derstand a syllable of any other language as a soldier, resolved to devote his life to the service of his adopted country.

Said Mr. Lincoln to Mr. Mallory, in the presence of Senator Crittenden and others, at the close of the extra session of Congress, "if the people of the seceded States are determined with unanimity, or their States shall not be members of this Confederacy, it is beyond the power of the people of the other States to force them to not a Union sentiment in those States.

Mr. Voorbees revealed the secret, when he declared in Congress. thal Mr. McClellan's "Harrison Landing" Letter.

A tattle field in which masses of men are moved hither and thither by a guiding human intelligence, at one moment hurled So much they had to say, not having with almost the celerity and deadly effect of thunderbolts on this or that point, and the next gathered up into solid columns immovable as the eternal hills; a battle field in motion, as it were, with its goil ploughed by charging squadrons, its atmosphere beavy with the thunderous smoke, and at intervals lit up with the lurid lightning of war is, it must be confessed, a fearfully magnificent spectacle, and one well calculated to impress the imagination powerfully. It is wonderful to see intelligent human beings, under the etern and salutary influence of discipline, vivalling the precision of machinery, and, in the face of an enemy, executing the most dangerous and complicated military macceuvers. Glorious are the flashing flags and ordered lines, the furious charge and frantic rally, soul-stirring the blaring tion and the Union must be preserved, trume, the drum, the crashing cannon, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and the rattling volley.

A Picture of War.

still and silent, and the tide of life that gave it strength and fallness has ebbed away, the battle-field presents a different tion of the laws of the United States upon sight. Who can look on it then with a thrill of exultation? Where, then, the quickening of the pulse, the rapid coursing of the blood, the exultation of the spirits? Where the flashing eye and flushing cheek, the wild excitement, the fever of expectation, the temporary aberration of mind, during whose continuance reason and feeling were dethroned, and passion supreme? Gone vanished with the smoke of the last volly, died out with the last sounds of strife Is is a graveyard now, a Haceldama, from which we turn with horror and remorse.

Amid the details that have reached us of

the attles in the Wilderness there is enough of agony and suffering to wring the kindly heart with sympathy, and to There lay the dying and the dead, the maimed and wounded, young and old, weltering in their blood thorugh the chilling night and the long burning day .-Poor fellows ! their's at least, was on lip devotion to principle; they had sent no substitute to the war ; they were not bleed ing vicariously, nor dying by proxy; they had asked no man to that which they reappearing in the lurid light, were savages fused to do, nor to brave that which they come to kill and destroy. Nor even yet sbrank from facing. Gallantly did they was her cup of horror full. Anyone save bear themselves through the conflict, and yet, we doubt not, as they lay upon that hard-fonght field, their wish and hope, their longing and desire was for peace. The brawler and braggart may clamor for war. the truely brave man is not ashamed to raise his voice for peace. And surely the battle field can best teach its value for that uninspired tongue can equal the mute among the bulrushes. Then springing elequence of that inanimate preacher of again to the path, she flew with panting peace. Can glowing phrases or sounding heart and frenzied eyeballs to meet the periods touch the hearts like pools of blood and bills of slain? Can powerful arguonized shricks that ring above the battle-

An element of horror not usually in the battle-field entered in and added to among the wounded. The very battlefield was on fire. Some Union soldiers, while preparing their food, had inadveracres, consuming everything in their way. The wounded, who lay gasping in the sun saw the approach of this new and formidable foe, against whom fight alone could give them any chance, and as they could not fly traced themselves to meet him as they might. What the Confederates left undone he finished, and the charred remains attested the extent of his ravages -This untoward accident claps the climax of horror, and imparts to the battles of the agination shri ke aghast from endeavoring to pierce the mystery that shrouds their last moments, and the beart, in shudder ing sympathy, turns from this strange new horror on the 'field of horror ;' but no ears save those dull as the dead can be deaf to peace in our days.'- New York Metropoli

Fremont's Withdrawal. Gen. Fremont has at length formally retired from a contest in which his presence has always been a mere matter of form, not only survivors of the massacre. The for- at all regarded by the real antagonists .-The extravagant expectations formed by er lost her consciousness; and sseing that the Liocoln faction of the Republican parcears, when the mother of William's four all was over with the others, her thoughts ty of the accession to Lincoln's strength from Frement's retirement, are not likely to be realized. So far as his influence goes, she dreaded lest it should swake and its the strength be would have secured by remaining in the field, instead of being merely subtracted from Lincoln's vote, will now principally be thrown positively in avor of McClellan. For how can Fremont, or Fremont's sup-

porters, cast their votes for a man of whom he wrote as follows in his letter accepting the Cleveland nomination? "-But if Mr. Lincoln is nominated.

as I believe it would be FATAL TO THE COUNTRY to endorse a policy and renew a power which has cost us the lives of thousands of men and NEEDLESSLY PUT THE COUNTRY on the road to bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with a view to prevent the MISFORTUNE of his re-election." Or of whom he wrote thus in his letter of withdrawal?

"In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the same sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically militarily and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a source of regret for the country.

"There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the south was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position, and declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He built up for the South a strength which otherwise they that the 'rebellion would be starved out in take the oath of allegiance at least once could have never attained, and this has three months.' given them an advocate in the Chicago platform."

Is such a letter calculated to render assistance to Mr. Lincoln's re-election? Or can any Fremont man vote for a candidate whose election Fremont has declared would be "FATAL TO THE COUNTRY ?" On the whole, then, have Ab litionists much cause to be pleased with Fremont's with-

We are apt to think that one of the great remain. In the contingency that there is causes of the sadness of autumn is its ailence-the absence of the birds. It is like because he was their only parent, and which, set free from the control now held the wilderness, whose characteric is also should be supplied, as far as over it by the presence of the Confederate silence—the absence of man; a much deep. or rebel power, will be sufficient to replace er silence, reaching away back to the cre- names Here's an Irishman's, idea of the keeping with abolit Agreeable to her promise, at dusk, on those in the Union, this war is not only an ation. Night also has its eilence. But the matter: greatest silence is that of the grave.

'Peace upon the basis of the Federal Un- ed !'

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE

POTOMAC, July 7, 1862. "Camp near Harrison's Landing Va., "ME. PRESIDENT: You have been fully ed that the rebel army is in the front ith the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by cannot but regard our condition as critical nd I earnestly desire, in view of possible ontingencies, to lay before your excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, elthough they do not relate to the situation of this army, or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to conviction. and are deeply impressed upon my mind and beart. Our cause must never be abandoned; it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitu-But when the battle is over and the bug or dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the man waves that surged across the field are future. Let neither military disaster, poand blood. If secession is successful, oth-

> the people of every State. "The time has come when the govern ment must determine upon a civil and a military policy, covering the whole ground of our national trouble. "The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the

rebellion, must now be assumed and exeroised by you, or our cause will be lost. asked what number it was. The Constitution gives you power, even for the present terrible exigency. "This rebellion has assumed the charge ter of a war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to christian civilation. It should not be a war leoking to the subjugation of the people of any State, in any event. It should not at all be a war upon population, but against armed

forces and political organizations. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organization of States, or forcible abolition of slavery, should be contemplated for a moment. "In prosecuting the war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations; all private property taken for military use should be paid or receipted for, pillage and wast should be treated as high crimes; all unnecessary trespass sternly probibited, and offens ve demeanor by the military towards citizens, promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated, except in cases where active hostilities prevail; and

tutionally made, should be neither de manded nor received. "Military government should be confinwith relations of servitude, either by supin other cases. Congress, seeking milita- younger brothere. ry protection, should receive it. The right the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims to slave labor should be assertained, and the right of the owner to compensation therefore should be recognized. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves of a particular State, thus working manumission in such States; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and passibly even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time. A system of policy thus constitutional, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly boped that it would commend itself to the

favor of the Almighty. "Unless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies. The policy of the government must be supported by concentrations of military power. The pational forces should not be dispersed in expeditions, posts of occupation, and numerous armies, but should be mainly collected into masses, and brought to bear upon the armies of the Confederate States. Those armies thoroughly defeated, the political

structure which they support would soon cease to exist. "In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a commarder in chief of the army, one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forees of the nation to the accomplishment of objects by you proposed. I do not sek that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign me, and I will do so as faithfully as ever subordinate served saperior. "I may be on the brink of eternity; and

as I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with eincerity towards you and from love for my country. "Very respectfully, your obedient serv"
"GEORGE B McCLELLAN, "Major Gen. Commanding.

'His Excellency A. Lincoln, President Wanted! for a Museum. Wanted for a Museum: 1 Wide Awake Uniform. 1 small Wigwam.

1 coal oil lamp Also-1 sixteen-starred banner-the one carried by the Republicans in the campaign of 1856. Also-A photograph of the Wide-Awake' who got 160 acres of land by the each intelligent contraband. election of Lincoln. Also-A photograph of any brawling bead.

preacher who has gone into the army as a private soldier Also-A photograph of the man who declared that the Wide Awakes would sneezes per diem. 'clean the South out before breakfast,' and

Also-A photograph of that Republican stumper who told us that 'This draft will extinguish the rebel-'That after Brough was elected there

would be no draft." 'That greenbacks are as good as gold.' 'That this campaign is the last one !' Also-A photograph of the deluded man who thinks the Republican party has kept the promises it made the people in the campaign of 1860 .- Seneca Advertiser.

An Irishman was heard exclaiming: - at the polls-but as it is, a little prepara

In a Bad Fix. Here is a good one. Once upon a time it the village of B-, in the state of Massachusetts, lived a handsome young maiden of seventeen, whom we call Fanny L_____, and George Y_____was her accepted lover. The course of true love ran smooth, and in due process of time came the happy termination of their wooing, and the twain were make one by the benediction of the holy church.

They were married early one summer's morning, and the same day traveled or nily and happily together, to the stage of the wedding tour. A companion, a younger brother of the bride, a mischievous young rescal, accomanied them, and well it would have been for the happy pair if they had trusted themselves to their own society and left James at home to ornament the dog's tail and spitball the schoolmaster. Well the party arrived at the Jones'

Hotel, Philadelphia. While George was dutifull, attending to the comforts of his y ung wife, James, in his performances groomsman, went to the office of the hotel to enter the names and select appropriate apartments. Pen in band, a brilliant idea etruck bim, and in pursuance therewith, he entered their names on the James L

Miss Fanny L-George Y-Fanny retired early, being somewhat

George smoked his eigar for an bour or two, and dreamed of bachelorbood, we suppose, and finally be requested to be shown to his apartment. An obsequious waiter with candle in hand, attended him, and 'With the lady what came with me,' re-

plied George. The waiter smiled, besitated, and then approached with an exquisitely dressed clerk ; and repeated the question. With the lady who arrived here with me,' George answered again, blushing to

the tips of his ears. The clerk smiled and shook his head as in pity of the young man's ignorance. 'It will not do, sir ; you have mistaken the bouse, sir. Such things are not allowed

·Will not do ? why I only want to go to 'That you may certainly do in your own room sir, but not in the lady's apartment,

'The lady's apartment? Why that lady s my wife. The clerk bowed ironically. 'All very fine sir, but I can't see it, eir ; here is the entry, sir. George looked at the register, and there

was the entry, sure enough. James L-'Miss Fanny L____.'

'George Y---.' oaths, not required by enactments, consti-He saw the whole secret at a glance; he use. He called James to witness his vara-It was too late for an angel to have rescued one member of the late happy house
cued one member of the late happy house
cued one member of the late happy house
cued one member of the late happy house
convince like the subdued means and ag
convince like the subdued means and aginto his solitary chamber to pass his bri- gone .- McClellan's Report, porting or impairing the authority of the | dal night alone, and invoking blessing on

> Negro Troops. The following order has been issued by war department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concern-"The incorporation into the army of the

> United States of colored troops renders it necessary that they should be brought as speedily as possible to the highest state of discipline. "Accordingly, the practice which has bitherto prevailed, no doubt from necessity, of requiring these troops to perform most of the labor on fortifications and the labor and fatigue duties of permanent etations and camps, will cease, and they will

> necessary to prepare them for the higher duties of conflicts with the enemy. "Commanders of colored troops, in cases where the troops under their commands are required to perform an access of labor above white troops in the same command, will represent the case to the common superior through the regular channel. "By order of the Secretary of War.

tigue duty with the white troops. This is

[Signed] L. THOMAS Adjutant General. The President of the United States, in order to show his love for the negro and contempt for the white man, is constantly breaking down all barriers between the two races. Grant, Sherman and a bust of other Generals, after many trials, are convioced that Sambo is anequal to the white troops on the field of battle, consequently, to appease Old Abe. they retain them in the army, and detail them to work on for tifications, etc. Old Abe, however, comes to their rescue and orders that, bereafter, white soldiers must share with them the drugery of the camp, and the negro must have his share of the honors won on the field, whether be is entitled to them or not. Such is Lincoln. Such is Aboli-

Important|Bills.

The following is a list of bills which are soon to be submitted to Congress, and judging from the character of those aiready passed, there will be little difficulty in passing these : A bill to make buttons a legal tender.

A bill to prevent private parties from

making buttons.

A bill to order said buttons to be made from the bones of mules that died kicking for the Union. A bill for whitewashing negroes. A bill to prove the constitution a humbug, as well as the framers thereof. A bill to make buttous superior to gold.

A bill te rob persons more systematics A bill to provide Greek Lexicons for A bill to alter the shape of the negroe's

A bill te cheat persons generally.

A bill to shorten bis beels, etc. A bill probibiting the mention of liquors, etc., and regulating the number of A bill compelling every white person to every twenty-four hours.

Prepare to vote or Fight ? The Journal of this city, in its issue of Friday, contains the following editoriol morsel: 'If your right of voting is questioned, then comes revolution.' That right will

be questioned, and when the free fight comes there will be two parties to it." Here we are authoritatively informed that our right to vote at the coming election 'will be questioned !' Let Democrats prepare to vindicat their right to vote, and camps not cowards, we might fear trouble 'Hurrah for Lincoln,' 'Three cheers for tion will prevent any fighting, for aboli-THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE NATION. Old Abe-the greatest man that ever liv- tionists only fight when the loe is unsrm- er, which is no sooner fully blown than it ed .- Muscatine Courier.

McClellan Watchwards for Patriots. SELECTED FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S LETTERS

AND INSTRUCTIONS. The true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the General Government .- Instructions to Gen. Burneide, Jan. 7, 1862.

We are fighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our National Government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order .- Instructions to General Halleck, Nov. 11, 1861. You will please constantly to bear in

mind the precise issue for which we are fighting; that issue is the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the full authority of the General Government over all portions of our territory.—Instructions to Gen. Buell, Nov. 7, 1861.

We shall most readily suppress this rebeltion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all .- Ib. Be careful to treat the unarmed inhabitants so as to contract, not widen the breach

existing between us and the rebels .- To Buell, Nov. 12, 1861. I have always found that it is the ten-dency of subordinates to make vezatious arrests on mere suspicion.—Ib. Say as little as possible about politics or

the negro .- To Gen. Burneide, January 7, The unity of the nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my country.-Letter to Secretary Cameron, October, 1861.

Whatever the determination of the Gove ernment may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomec, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me .- Ib. In prosecuting this war, all private pro-

strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations.-Letter to the President, July 7, 1862. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist; an oathe, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither

demanded nor received - Ib.

If it is not deemed best to trust me with the command even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle .- Despatch to Gen. Halleck, Aug. 30, 1862. In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns, the direction should be left to pro-

essional soldiers - McClellan's Report.

By pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union -a re-union by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-resprotested and entreated-but it was no pect, while they respect each other .- Ib. I am devontly greatful to God that my city. but James was nowhere to be found. last campaign was crowned with a victo-

At such a time as this, and in such a master, except for repressing disorder, as the whole class of respectable hotels, and crisis, political partisanship should be sunk in a true and brave patriotism, that thinks only of the good of the whole coun-

try .- McClellan's West Point oration. Do They 1 Do the men who claim that the war

power is greater than the constitution want

to save the Union? Do those who demand that the Federal Government shall destroy State institutions mean to save it?

Do those who assume that they do not want the constitution as it is, intend to save this Union? Do those who propose to exterminate only be required to take their share of fathe Southern people want a Union with

> Do those politicians who now control the Government, and who opposed the admission of Texas?

Do those who declare that terms of peace will not be accepted or the Southern States re-admitted into the Union unless they abandon elavery? Do those who oppose the election of George B. McClellan, the only Union,

field for President, want the Union restor-

them?

-The abolition Lincoln papers of this State are wonderfully excited because the Democr. tie platform says nothing in condempation of the Southern Rebels. What good would it have done if it had? The abs. have been uttering maladictions upon the South for three years, and all their gas and wind have not induced a single south erner to lay down his arms and submit to abolition despotism. Our platform does, however, condemn in the strongest possible language the rebellion of Lincoln and his party against the Constitution of the United States. And that is necessary for the present. When they suppress the Lincoln rebellion; it will to easy enough and time enough to compel all others to obey the Constitution and the laws of the nation. The people must first suppress Lincoln and abolitionism, and then it is an easy road to a re-union of the States, peace and a prospeous people. - Burlington Ar-

Much of human planning and manage ment is lost because men cannot grasp the end from the beginning, and understand how every step and movement are to bear, in their relations, upon all the parts of the great system. The military chieftain may sit in his retired study, and with his great and compachensive mind, map out the movements of regiments, and brigades and battalions; enfold the enemy in his mighty embrace so surely and firmly that resistseems folly, and yet defeat may follow all those vigorous plane, and slaughtered and shattered armies leave their offeriogs on the battle-field, because there was not wisdom enough to forece how one movement would be met by another, and how one stratagem would be neutralized and made "If," says Abe Lincoln, "you will abol-

ish slavery we will restore the Union." "If," says Jeff Davis, "you will give us a Southern Confederacy we will make The National Democratic party uses no

ifs. "Come back under the .constitution. says Gen. McClellan, "and we will give your rights in the Union. When we inquired of a triend a few

days since what business he now followed, be replied, 'Dentistry-the insertion of teeth in roast beef and bread and butter." Artemns Ward defines war as hard tack command d them. for the soldiers and much barder taxes for

We should not forget that life is a flowbegine to wither.

the citizens.

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McClellan and the Authorities. Official Recognition of his Services to

No officer who has served his country in the field since this lamentable civil war broke out has entitled himself to or receive ed so many public and official awards from that he is before the people as a candidate for the Presidency it may be worth while to call to mind a few of these evidences of the estimate placed upon his services when rendered in the hour of danger.

VOTE OF THANKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COM-

VENTION. In June '61, after Gen. McClellan's viatories in Western Virginia be received e vote of thanks from the convention which met to organize the new state. The fol-lowing is the vote of thanks of Congress: On the 15th of July Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampehire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives,

and it was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have nehieved over set Western Virginia.
Thanks of Congress again:

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the vic-tories of Yorktown, Williamsburg and West Point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra Radical in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolutions which

were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is with feelings of deveut gratitude to Almighty God, that the House of Representatives from time to time, hears of the triumphs of our army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the constitution and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound perty and unarmed persons should be satisfaction, intelligence of the recent vietories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General George B. Mo-Ciellan, for the display of those bigh military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human Thanks of President Lincoln after the

> After the Seven Day's Battles, when the army of the Potot ac had by one of the most brilliant flank movements and series of engagements to be found recorded in the annals of war, successfully established its base on the James river despite the efforts of a foe overwhelming in numbers to prevent it, Gen. McClellan received the following dispatch: Washington, July 3, 1862. Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan:

Seven Day's Battle:

men have done the best you could. All done. Ten thousand thanks for it! A. LINCOLN. Two days afterward, when Mr. 1 incoln had fuller information, Gen. McClellan received the following:

I am satisfied that yourself, officers and

ing Army of the Potomac: A thousand thanks for the relief your two dispatches of 12 and 1 p m. of yesterday gave me. Be assured the heorism of yourself, officers and men, is and forever will be appreciated.

Maj. Gen. George B McClellan, Command-

Washington, July 5, 1862.

A. LINCOLN. Halleck appeals to McClellan for assist-After the army bad been withdrawn from James river by order of Halleck and sent to Gen. Pope, McClellan was left at Alexandria, under orders of the War Department, with control over nothing but such officers of his staff as remained with bim, and a few men in camp. On stating this to Halleck, who had several times so insolently snubbed him, in response to a

communication the latter telegraphed:

Washington, Aug. 31, 1862. Maj. Gen. George B. MClellan: " I have not seen the order as published, but will write you in the morning. You will retain the come mand of everything in this vicinity not temporarily with Pope's army in the

I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am Peace and States' right cendidate in the entirely tired out. H. W. Hallock, Gen in chief. A speech from Lincoln:

In August, 1862, President Lincoln

made a speech to a crowd of callers at the White House in which he alluded to the disputes growing out of the Peninsular Campaign. We quote his words relating directly to McClellan: There has been a very widespread abtempt to have a quarrel between Gen. Me-Ciellan and the Secetary of War. Gen. McCiellan's astitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature be came

not but wish to be successful, and I hope be will. " I know that Gen. McClel-

isn wishes to be successful, and I hope he will.

* I know that Gen. McClellan wishes to be successful. * Gen. Mc-Cleilan is not to blame for asking for what be wanted and needed. * * I believe be i. a brave and able man, and I stand here as justice requires me to do to take upon myself what has been charged upon the Secretary of War as withholding from

Thanks of President Lincoln after the battle of South Mountains Pope having been defeated and routed. McClellar from dire necessity, was appealed to gather the fragments of the half desa troyed srmy and save the Capital and the North from the onward and victorious march of the rebel army under Lee. He did so, and upon achieving the victory of South Mountain received the following :

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington Sept. 15, 1862 Your dispatch to day is received. God bless you and all with you. Destroy the rebel army if possible. A. LINCOLN.

To Maj. Gen. Goo. B. McClellan. Thanks of the General-in-Chief after the battles of South Mountain and Antie-Washington, Sept. 30, 1862. Major General McClellan, Commanding : General-Your report of yesterday, giv-

ing the results of the South Mountain and Antietam, has been received and submit-ted to the President. They were not only hard fought battles, but well carned and ecided victories. The valor and endurence of your army in the several conflicts which terminated in the expulsion of the enemy from the

loyal State of Maryland are creditable alike to the troops and to the officers who A grateful country, while mourning the ismented dead, will not be numindful of the honors due to the living. H. W. HALLECE.

General in Chief.